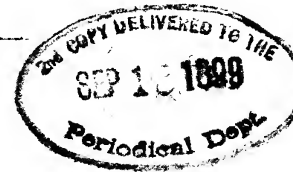
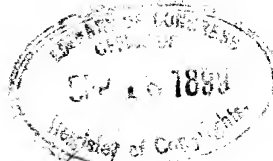


Vol. 3

September, 1899

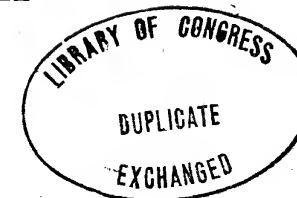
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No. 4.



# THE ORGANIST

A Bimonthly Journal Devoted to  
the Pipe Organ and Reed Organ



EDITED BY

E. L. Ashford

Assisted by E. S. Lorenz

TERMS

\$1.50 per Year.—35c. Single Copy

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# The Organist.

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E. S. LORENZ, - - - - - Assistant Editor  
LORENZ & CO., - - - - - Publishers

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## Terms of Subscription:

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## Advertising Rates.

\$1.50 per Inch of Fourteen Agate Lines.

SEPTEMBER, 1899.

## EDITORIAL.

The assistant editor calls special attention to the original numbers by the editor in this issue. He is not surprised that Mrs. Ashford's work is very greatly appreciated, for it is easily the most interesting original organ music now appearing in America. Her variations on standard tunes, although modestly marked as "arranged" are strong original compositions of great effectiveness, and show great skill in the higher lines of composition. But her numbers have been a little lonesome in the great crowd of foreign reprint and plans are now developing to give her worthy company. Our subscribers shall find we have been giving their wants careful consideration and we trust our efforts will be successful in meeting them fully.

## THE ORGAN RECITAL.

"Vox Organi", who writes so wisely and entertainingly for the journal "Musical America", makes a strong plea for the organ recital as a part of church work in elevating the standard of sacred music, and also in giving to this glorious and dignified instrument its proper importance. He says "if good music be a Christianizing and civilizing influence, why do nine out of ten of our churches after spending any amount from two thousand dollars upward, to equip their building with an instrument of almost as great tonal variety and resource as the orchestra itself, shut the doors on it every Sunday and keep them closed until the next Sunday? Because, forsooth, they do not realize that, having made the original outlay they have at their command an agency for philanthropic purposes of unlimited extent.

A very little thought will convince one that half (or more) of the people coveted as members by the church authorities are fond of music, yet one of the most potent attractions at their disposal is almost universally neglected. Many people there are who will find some fault in any kind of music you may give them in a church service (unless we except hymn tunes), but will attend and apparently enjoy the best of concerts.

Many more will give to the church freely as their conscience dictates, but feel that they can not afford to indulge in concerts, although craving music."

The ordinary Sunday service does not admit of a full display of the orchestral resources of the organ, so the organ recital or "quiet musical hour" would give the organist an opportunity to render a class of music which he is very likely to practice during the week, music that appeals to his artistic taste as a musician, and yet is quite in keeping with the instrument and its surroundings.

Possibly the two most weighty objections to the plan of regular organ recitals arise with the church officials on the one hand, and the organist himself on the other. The first named object to what they denominate "concerts", "entertainments", or any kind of "show" in the house of prayer. Usually the choir committee consists of men who know nothing about music, good sound business men who devote six full days of the week to the worship of Mammon and two hours and a half of the seventh to the worship of God, men who are too busy with the practical affairs of life to realize the softening and elevating influences of good music, or to discriminate between a dignified organ recital and any other sort of a "show". They cannot understand what a benediction it would be to many weary hearts to sit for an hour in the house of God listening to a "concord of sweet-sounds" that have wonderful power to quiet the restless spirit, and drive away the cares of our every-day life, to lift the burden of sorrow and give us courage for the battle that must be renewed so soon as we step on the noisy street. Neither can they be made to see that an entertainment which is elevating in its character, has an educational advantage not to be despised. However "Vox populi, vox Dei" holds good in church matters as well as in affairs of state, and if the congregation express a desire for the "quiet musical hour" during the week, they are quite likely to get it.

But here comes the objection of the Organist. He pleads lack of time for practice, and says it is about all he can do to keep supplied with voluntaries for Sunday services. The trouble most likely lies in the fact that he would wish to give ambitious programmes, and would not content himself with good but *simple* selections that would appeal to the taste and musical comprehension of

his listeners. He loses sight of the fact that *too* heavy a programme will frighten all but professional musicians away. It will not do to play over the heads of an audience and if the ambitious organist wishes to educate his hearers and elevate the standard of music, he must do it gradually and by degrees, (as lawyers get to heaven,) and not by a cold shower bath of Bach, even though he be the "source from whence all other streams do flow."

There is a great amount of modern music (simple but good) that can be easily adapted to the organ even from a piano score, also many of the lesser numbers performed by our large orchestras that may be transcribed for the organ with a little study and care as to registration. For example, "The Evening Star" from Tannhäuser, "Funeral March of a Marionette" by Gounod, the "Larghetto", from Beethoven's Second Symphony, "Gavotte" from Mignon, Intermezzo from "Cavalleria Rusticana", Schumann's "Träumerei and Little Romance", Sullivan's music to Henry VIII, Coronation March, by Meyerbeer, Schubert's "Serenade", and "The Adieu." The familiar choruses from Oratorios also make good numbers, and any *good* song (like "The Lost Chord" for example) will prove acceptable if played tastefully with a good solo stop.

The class of music here mentioned will not make heavy demands upon the time of an organist, and yet will be sure to please the average listener. With a little extra preparation during the summer months, and a regular practice once a week during the winter, most organists would be able to give eight "musical hours" during the season, one each month from October to May. Besides, assistance in the form of a vocal solo, (or a number for violin and organ) can usually be obtained, which will give added variety to the programme and at the same time prove a relief to the organist, upon whom the brunt of the labor must necessarily fall.

Of course, in nearly all cases this work must be a labor of love, but is it not true that those of us who love music for its own sake should be not only willing but anxious to make others acquainted with our beautiful art? Much more could be written upon this subject,—but perhaps these few suggestions may awaken an interest among the numerous organists who read these columns, and many hours of musical enjoyment for our church goers be the happy result.

### ORGANS AND THEIR PURCHASE.

There is probably no subject on which the average church committee has to pass, unless it be one on change of pastors, regarding which it receives so much of either commendation or condemnation, as on the choice of an instrument for their building. If they buy an organ that is up-to-date, and the product of an art builder, they very soon find themselves bepraised of all their church associates. If, on the contrary, they happen to fall into the clutches of one of the host of mere mechanics who will furnish the most elaborate of schemes for almost a song, from the time of the instrument's installation they will find themselves the subjects of no end of comment, that may range anywhere from the mildly sarcastic to the strenuously and (in) pertinent vituperative.

The art of organ building has made such strides within the last few years, that an instrument, to fulfill the requirements of the modern organist, must needs be equipped mechanically and electrically (or pneumatically) in a manner to amaze and astound the older school of performers, and goodness only knows what the next generation shall be warranted in demanding.

It not infrequently happens that a business man or student organist is called on to advise a committee of his church who have been appointed (mayhap at his instigation) to investigate the subject and advisability of a new organ. The mere prospect of having a new and up-to-date instrument is often the cause of his losing his head and recommending this or that builder, because of "such and such" a feature (frequently a most experimental one) of their instruments. Then, again, the temptation to make a commission from the builder (proportionately great or small, as the contract price) is one that all organists, even many professionals, are not proof against, and instances are plentiful of churches equipped with mediocre or over-grown organs, which were foisted on them by their hirelings (who should have been the ones most interested in having the best and most adaptable of instruments) because, forsooth, the builder chosen was the highest bidder in the matter of commissions. As often, a palpable ignorance on the part of the organist as to the character and quality of the materials entering into the construction of an organ, is responsible for a failure.

In order to furnish those who have to deal with

such a problem a starting-point in their planning, we venture to offer the following suggestions:

A successful or honest organist is not selling his birthright, that is, his professional judgment, which he deems it absolutely essential to keep above suspicion, for a mess of pottage, which is what the few dollars he might receive as commissions is to him. For this reason he is very chary of giving a builder of organs the right to say that he "has a price," but rather refuses to appear in any way concerned as to the builders' relative merits. As a matter of fact, he often gives valuable time (for time, you know, is his capital) to such work, gratis, rather than run the risk of being charged in any way with collusion.

Now, if churches who are on this quest would observe the same form of procedure as they would in building a church, and engage an organ specialist to prepare the best possible scheme in the form of specifications, and submit same to the various builders for sealed proposals, as almost all contracts of any size are now conducted, they would be in good favor with all concerned, and get a lower bid than if the builders expected to have to pay commissions. The specialist's (or "organ architect" we might call him) fee would in no case be as great as his commission, and he would be much better satisfied, as well as the builder.

Or the various builders might be invited to submit schemes anonymously for an organ to cost about what the committee felt they could expend. These might be submitted to the organist of the church, or, if his opinion was for any reason not respected, to an expert as before suggested, or to them both conjointly. The anonymity of the builder is the chief thing at stake, as it removes from the deciding personality all possibility of bias in view of possible gains. This course will usually result in an endorsement of two or three of the schemes submitted. The competitive test will be found to have resulted in the very best efforts to win the award on merit. The final choice will, in nine out of ten cases, be the best for all concerned.

Some two or three items, however, should be borne in mind, to wit:

A very peculiar state of affairs apparently, is that the modern electrical or pneumatic actions, which cost less in respect to material and time required in construction, should be quoted at higher rates, but when

one considers the patent rights involved, the cause becomes evident. Nevertheless, though more expensive at the outset, these forms of action (or one of them) should be considered as one of the essentials of a modern church organ, in that it permits the performer, if the director, to be in the best possible place to judge of the combined effects produced by voices and organ, or, if not the moving spirit, to be in personal contact with the directing person. Only those who have labored at one of those old keyboards, set within the organ case, can realize the wonderful advantages of the organist director who is equipped with one of those latter-day possibilities, the movable console.

We have said electric or pneumatic actions, but while the latter is not without its good points, in the estimation of the writer, it does not begin to afford the resources of the former, and one cannot conscientiously advise anything less than the best.

Modern tone colors, too, have been cultivated to such an extent by organ-builders, that there may be said to have been as great advances made in the organ field as in that of the orchestra itself. Strings and reeds are made nowadays that with all their individual adherence to their orchestral prototypes have as great blending capabilities.

The free use of couplers (which are, we might say, for the benefit of the laymen, mechanical contrivances for securing by the pressing of any one key numerous other sounds of varying pitch or color than would ordinarily result from its normal use), has placed within the reach of the modern church resources, in an instrument of comparatively few registers (that is, "speaking-stops"), that were of yore possible only in instruments of unwieldy and abnormal proportion. It is therefore no longer necessary for a church to have "too loud" an instrument, for by the use of these "coupling" devices the small organ becomes a large one in tonal resource. The builder will probably scoff at the idea, but we believe the time will come when the organ will have perhaps an added octavo on either end, but only stops of one pitch (that is, 8-foot) and mixtures.

Indeed, when one has summed up the possibilities of the organ of to-day, he finds the modern church can have at its command an instrument truly worthy the high office of church organ, in that as an art work it offers the very highest achievements of man, representing as it does the combined powers of the muses and the sciences harnessed within the control of the greatest of creations—the mind of man.

*Vox Organi, in Musical America.*

{Sw. Dul., Piccolo & Bourdon.  
{Ed. Bourdon.

# MELODY.

1558148

99

JULIUS ANDRÉ.

Adagio.

The musical score is written for piano and features a melody. It consists of four systems of music, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef). The tempo is marked 'Adagio.' The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score includes various dynamic markings: 'Red.' (likely 'Red.' for 'Red.'), 'Man.' (likely 'Man.' for 'Man.'), and 'rall.' (rallentando). The melody is primarily in the treble clef, while the piano accompaniment is in the bass clef. The score ends with a double bar line and a fermata over the final note.

{Sw. Soft 8' and 4'.  
 {Bd. Bourdon.

# OPENING VOLUNTARY.

E. L. ASHFORD.

*Andante.*  $\text{♩} = 52.$

*p* *Man.* *Ped.* *Man.* *Ped.* *cresc.*

*f* *Ped.* *Man.*

*Ped.* *dim.* *Man.* *rall.* *a tempo* *Ped.*

*Ped.* *Man.* *cresc.*



Gradually reduce to Salicional.

*f* *dim.* *Piu Lento.* *Ped.* *Man.* *Ped.*

{Swell. Full.  
 {Ped. Bourdon coup to Sw.

## OPENING VOLUNTARY.

EDOUARD BATISTE.

Andantino.

*Andantino.* *a tempo* *rall.* *Ped.*

Gt. Diapasons, Flute & Principal.  
Sw. Soft 8' & 4'.  
Ed. Bourdon.

## OFFERTOIRE.

J. E. NEWELL.

Allegretto. ♩ = 96.

The musical score is written for piano accompaniment in 4/4 time, key of D major. It consists of four systems of music. The first system is marked 'Sw. p' and 'Ed.'. The second system is marked 'cresc.', 'dim.', and 'Man.'. The third system is marked 'Man.'. The fourth system is marked 'Ed.' and 'Ed.'. The score includes various musical notations such as triplets, crescendos, and decrescendos.



*Andante Religioso.*

First system of musical notation for *Andante Religioso.* The system consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The key signature is one sharp (F#) and the time signature is 4/4. The music is marked *p* (piano) and *Swell closed.* The melody in the treble clef is composed of half and quarter notes, while the bass clef provides a steady accompaniment of quarter notes.

*Ad. ad lib.*

Second system of musical notation for *Andante Religioso.* The system continues the grand staff from the first system. It includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the middle and a *p* (piano) marking towards the end. The musical texture remains consistent with the first system.

*Allegretto.*

Third system of musical notation for *Allegretto.* This system marks the beginning of a new section. The key signature changes to two sharps (F# and C#), and the time signature changes to 3/4. The tempo is marked *p* (piano). The melody features triplet figures and is accompanied by a steady bass line. A *Ad.* (Ad libitum) marking appears at the end of the system.

Fourth system of musical notation for *Allegretto.* The system continues the grand staff from the third system. It includes a *cresc.* (crescendo) marking in the middle and a *dim.* (diminuendo) marking towards the end. The musical texture remains consistent with the third system.

This musical score is for a piano and guitar piece, spanning four systems. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 3/4. The piano part is written in grand staff notation, while the guitar part is in a single staff.

**System 1:** The piano part begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one sharp, and a 3/4 time signature. It features a series of eighth-note triplets in the right hand, with a crescendo marking (*cresc.*) and a piano marking (*p*) in the left hand. The guitar part is marked *Man.* (Mando) and features a series of eighth-note triplets in the right hand, with a piano marking (*p*) in the left hand.

**System 2:** The piano part continues with eighth-note triplets in the right hand. The guitar part is marked *Man.* and features eighth-note triplets in the right hand, with a piano marking (*p*) in the left hand.

**System 3:** The piano part continues with eighth-note triplets in the right hand. The guitar part is marked *Man.* and features eighth-note triplets in the right hand, with a piano marking (*p*) in the left hand.

**System 4:** The piano part continues with eighth-note triplets in the right hand. The guitar part is marked *Gt.* (Guitar) and features a series of eighth-note triplets in the right hand, with a piano marking (*p*) in the left hand. The system concludes with a double bar line.

**Dynamic Markings:** *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), and *fff* (fortississimo).

**Performance Instructions:** *Man.* (Mando), *Gt.* (Guitar), *cresc.* (crescendo), *p* (piano), *ff* (fortissimo), and *fff* (fortississimo).

# PRAISE THE LORD OF HEAVEN.

105

Allegretto. ♩ = 116.

BERTHOLD TOURS.

The musical score is written for piano in 3/4 time, key of B-flat major. It consists of four systems of music. The first system begins with a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature change from two flats to one flat. Dynamics include *p* and *p*. A right-hand section is marked *R.H.*. The second system continues the piece, featuring a *cresc.* (crescendo) and *dim.* (diminuendo) marking, followed by *pp* (pianissimo). The third system includes the instruction *a tempo* and *p poco ritardando dim.* (piano, a little ritardando, then diminuendo). The fourth system concludes with *p* and *pp morendo* (pianissimo, fading out). The score is marked with various musical notations including slurs, ties, and dynamic markings.

Gt. All 8' and 4'.  
Sw. Salicional Bourdon & Flute.  
Ped. Bourdon.

# POSTLUDE.

LEFÉBURE WELY.

Arranged by E. L. Ashford.

**Allegro moderato.**

The musical score is written for piano accompaniment in G major, 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system is marked **Allegro moderato.** and includes the dynamics *Gt. f* and *Man.*. The second system continues the **Allegro moderato.** tempo. The third system is marked **Andantino.** and includes the dynamics *rit.*, *p*, and *Man.*. The fourth system continues the **Andantino.** tempo and includes the dynamic *Man.*.



Gt. Dulciana or Melodia.  
 Sw. Salicional, Clarabella or Flute.  
 Bd. Bourdon.

# VOLUNTARY

ON THE HYMN  
 "ABIDE WITH ME."

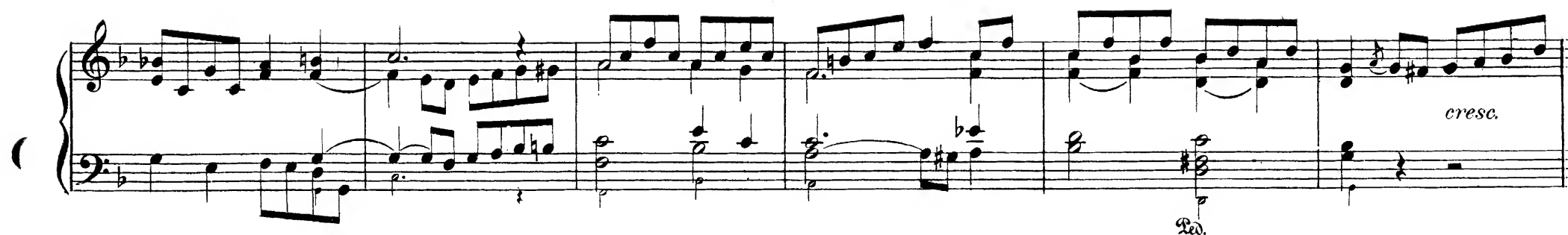
(By Request.)

Arranged by E. L. Ashford.

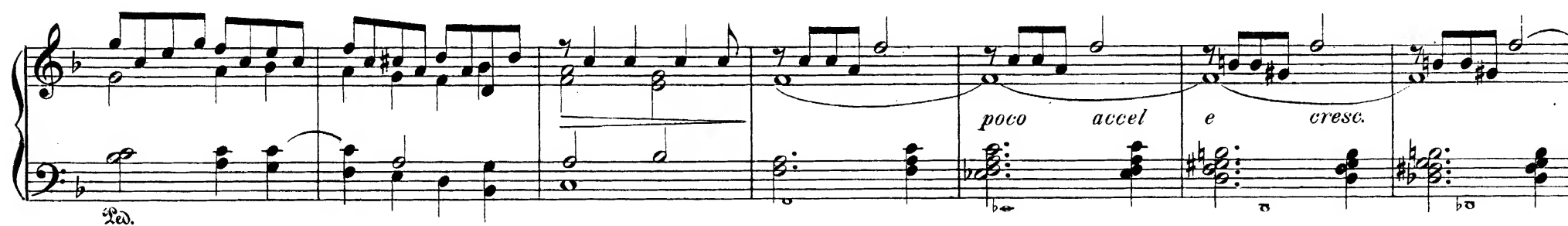
**Moderato**

The musical score is written for piano accompaniment in G major (one sharp) and 4/4 time. It consists of four systems of music. The first system is marked **Moderato** and includes dynamics such as *Sw.*, *cresc.*, *Man.*, and *Ped.*. The second system includes *rit.* and *Gt.*. The third system includes the instruction *Draw Sw. Op. Dia. Andante. ♩ = 88.*. The fourth system includes *Sw. p* and *Man.*. The score features various musical notations including treble and bass staves, chords, and melodic lines.





First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The bass staff contains a supporting line with chords and moving bass notes. A *cresc.* marking is present in the treble staff towards the end of the system. A *Ped.* marking is located below the bass staff.



Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff continues the melodic line. The bass staff features a series of chords. A *poco accel e cresc.* marking is written above the bass staff. A *Ped.* marking is located below the bass staff.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has a *rall.* marking above it. The bass staff has a *Man.* marking below it. The system includes the lyrics "en - tan - do" and a *a tempo* marking. A *Ped.* marking is located below the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. The treble staff has an *accel.* marking above it. The bass staff has a *cresc.* marking above it and a *f* marking below it. The system includes the lyrics "a tempo rit." and a *very slow.* marking. A *Sw. closed.* marking is present in the treble staff. A *Ped.* marking is located below the bass staff.

Gt. Dulciana & Op. Dia.  
Sw. Soft 8' and 4'.  
Bd. Bourdon.

## MARCHE FUNEBRE.

J. L. BATTMAN.

$\text{♩} = 60.$

*Sw. p*

*Gt.* *Sw.* *Gt.* *Sw.* *Gt.*

1 2 *Sw. Fine.*

*Gt.*

Op. Dia. off.




First system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes, some beamed together. Bass staff has a harmonic accompaniment with chords and moving lines. The tempo/mood marking *p dolce.* is written above the first measure of the bass staff.



Second system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff continues the melodic line. Bass staff has chords and moving lines. The tempo/mood marking *Sw.* is written above the first measure of the bass staff. A double bar line is present. After the double bar line, the tempo/mood marking *Gt.* is written above the first measure of the treble staff. The instruction *Add Op. Dia.* is written below the bass staff, with a line pointing to the first measure after the double bar line.



Third system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. Bass staff has chords and moving lines. The tempo/mood marking *Sw.* is written above the first measure of the bass staff. The tempo/mood marking *rall.* is written above the first measure of the treble staff. The tempo/mood marking *dolce.* is written above the first measure of the bass staff. The tempo/mood marking *Ad.* is written below the first measure of the bass staff.



Fourth system of musical notation. Treble and bass staves. Treble staff has a melodic line with eighth and quarter notes. Bass staff has chords and moving lines. The tempo/mood marking *Ad.* is written below the first measure of the bass staff. The system ends with a double bar line and a first ending bracket labeled 1, followed by a second ending bracket labeled 2.

D. C.

112  
{ Sw. Soft 8' and 4'.  
Ped. Bourdon.

# MOMENT MUSICAL.

E. L. ASHFORD.

$\text{♩} = 60.$

*cresc.* *dim.*

*cresc.*

*Ped.*

*a tempo*

*Tenuto* *rit.*

*cresc.* *f*

{Sw. Soft 8' and 4'.  
 {w. Bourdon.

# MOTIVO. From "FAUST."

SCHUMAN

*Lento.* *p*

*rit.*

# ADAGIO ESPRESSIVO.

J. B. CRAMER.

The musical score is written for a four-part setting of a hymn tune, arranged for Sw. St. Dia., Bourdon & Flageolet. It consists of four systems of staves, each with a treble and bass staff. The key signature is one flat (B-flat), and the time signature is 2/4. The tempo is marked 'ADAGIO ESPRESSIVO.' and the composer is 'J. B. CRAMER.' The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, slurs, and dynamic markings. The first system begins with a tempo marking '♩ = 76.' and a dynamic marking 'p dolce.' in the bass staff. The second system includes a 'cresc.' marking in the bass staff. The third system includes an 'sf' marking in the bass staff. The fourth system ends with a 'p' marking in the bass staff. The score is written in a clear, legible style with standard musical notation.

♩ = 76.

*p dolce.*

*cresc.*

*f*

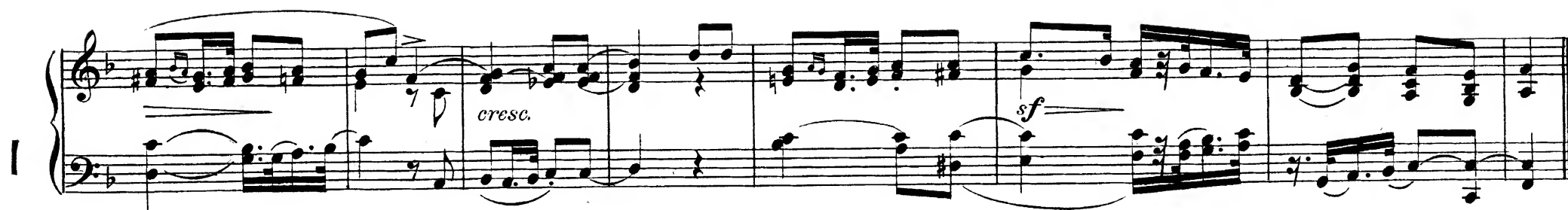
*p*

*cresc.*

*sf*

*p*

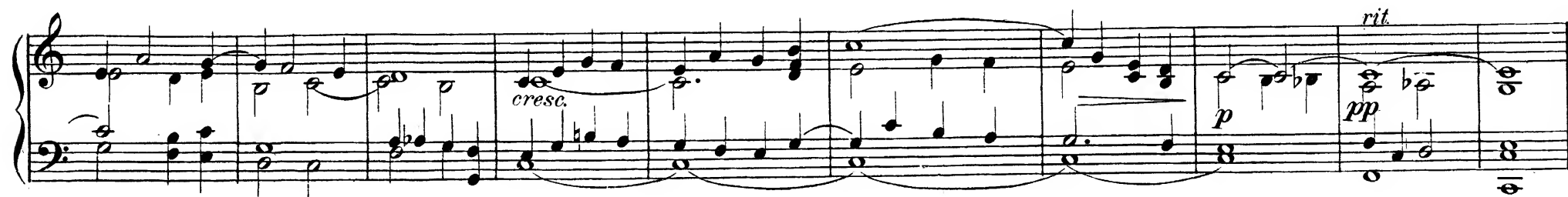




# INTERLUDE.

{Swell. Lieblich Gedacht and Violino.  
 {w. Bourdon.

ARTHUR CARNALL.



116  
Gt. Full without Reeds.  
Op. Dia.

# POSTLUDE.

A. H. MANN

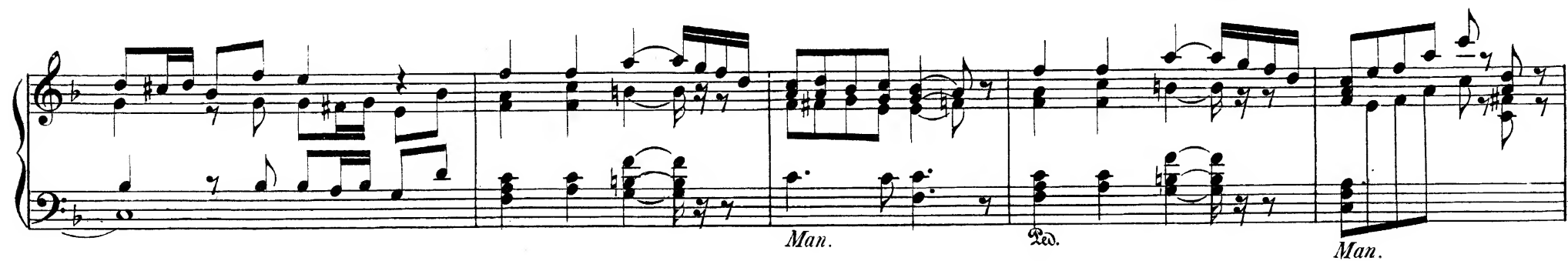
The musical score is written for piano and organ. It begins with a tempo marking of quarter note = 54. The key signature has one flat (B-flat). The score is divided into four systems. The first system includes a piano part with a forte (f) dynamic and an organ part with a piano (p) dynamic. The second system includes a piano part with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and an organ part with a piano (p) dynamic. The third system includes a piano part with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and an organ part with a piano (p) dynamic. The fourth system includes a piano part with a fortissimo (ff) dynamic and an organ part with a piano (p) dynamic. The score concludes with a final chord.



First system of musical notation, featuring a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The music is in a key with one flat (B-flat). The right hand plays a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, while the left hand provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. A fermata is placed over a measure in the right hand. The system concludes with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand has a melodic line with various rests and note values. The left hand continues the harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.



Third system of musical notation, continuing the piece. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand has a melodic line with various rests and note values. The left hand continues the harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line.



Fourth system of musical notation, concluding the piece. It features a grand staff with treble and bass clefs. The right hand has a melodic line with various rests and note values. The left hand continues the harmonic accompaniment. The system ends with a double bar line. Dynamics include *ff* (fortissimo), *rall<sup>o</sup> to end.* (rallentando to the end), and *fff* (fortississimo).

## THE KING'S HIGHWAY.

HUMPHREY J. STARK.

Maestoso. ♩ = 92.

The musical score is written for piano accompaniment, featuring four systems of music. Each system consists of a treble staff and a bass staff. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The tempo is marked 'Maestoso' with a quarter note equal to 92 beats per minute. The score includes various musical notations such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings like *f*, *mf*, and crescendos. The piece concludes with a 2d. Bourdon marking.

This page of musical notation for piano consists of five systems of staves. The music is written in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. The notation includes various dynamics and articulations:

- System 1:** Features a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a forte (*ff*) dynamic. The system concludes with a fermata over a whole note chord.
- System 2:** Continues the melodic and harmonic development. A mezzo-forte (*mf*) dynamic is indicated.
- System 3:** Includes a crescendo (*cresc.*) marking and a fortissimo (*ff*) dynamic. An articulation of "Full" is written above the right hand.
- System 4:** Further melodic and harmonic progression.
- System 5:** The final system, marked with a *rall.* (ritardando) dynamic. It ends with a double bar line and repeat signs.

120  
Gt. Melodia & Gamba.  
Sw. Soft 8' & 4'.  
Ped. Bourdon.

# PRELUDE IN B MINOR.

GUSTAVE TRITANT.

Allegro moderato misterioso. ♩ = 88.

Sw. Ped. a tempo ral len 5 rit. do. 5

Allegretto. Fine Gt. D.C.



Gt. Full to 15th.  
Sw. Full, coup. to Gt.  
Ed. Bourdon & Op. Dia.  
Sw. to Ed.

## MARCH FROM ATHALIA.

F. MENDELSSOHN.

*Tempo di marcia.*

The musical score is written for piano and consists of four systems. The first system is marked *Tempo di marcia.* and includes a *cresc.* marking. The second system begins with a forte *f* dynamic. The third and fourth systems continue the harmonic and rhythmic development of the march. The notation includes various chords, triplets, and melodic lines for both hands.



First system of musical notation. The treble staff contains chords with a 'Sw.' (Swamp) marking. The bass staff contains chords with a 'Man.' (Man) marking.



Second system of musical notation. The treble staff contains chords with a 'Sw.' (Swamp) marking. The bass staff contains chords with a 'Man.' (Man) marking and a 'Red.' (Red) marking.



Third system of musical notation. The treble staff contains chords with a 'Sw.' (Swamp) marking. The bass staff contains chords with a 'Man.' (Man) marking and a 'Gt.' (Guitar) marking.



Fourth system of musical notation. The treble staff contains chords with a 'Sw.' (Swamp) marking. The bass staff contains chords with a 'Man.' (Man) marking and a 'Gt.' (Guitar) marking.

Sw. *p* *Basso sempre staccato.*  
*Man.*

The first system of musical notation consists of a grand staff with a treble and bass clef. The treble staff contains a series of chords and single notes, with some notes beamed together. The bass staff contains a continuous line of eighth notes, mostly beamed in groups of four. The key signature has two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The tempo/mood is marked 'Sw.' (Sostenuto) and the dynamics are 'p' (piano) and 'Man.' (Meno mosso). The instruction 'Basso sempre staccato.' is written above the bass staff.

The second system of musical notation continues the piece. The treble staff features more complex chordal structures and some melodic lines. The bass staff continues with eighth notes, showing some variation in rhythm. A repeat sign is present in the middle of the system. The key signature remains two flats.

The third system of musical notation shows further development of the musical themes. The treble staff has several measures with sustained chords. The bass staff continues its rhythmic pattern of eighth notes. The key signature remains two flats.

The fourth system of musical notation concludes the piece. The treble staff ends with a final chord. The bass staff concludes with a final note. The key signature remains two flats.

musical score for piano and guitar, page 124. The score is written in B-flat major (two flats) and 3/4 time. It consists of four systems of music.

The first system features a piano (p) dynamic marking and a *poco a poco cresc.* instruction. The piano part includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The guitar part (Gt.) is indicated by a bracket and includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

The second system continues the piano and guitar parts, with the piano part featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The guitar part (Gt.) is indicated by a bracket and includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

The third system continues the piano and guitar parts, with the piano part featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The guitar part (Gt.) is indicated by a bracket and includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

The fourth system continues the piano and guitar parts, with the piano part featuring a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand and a triplet of eighth notes in the left hand. The guitar part (Gt.) is indicated by a bracket and includes a triplet of eighth notes in the right hand.

This page of musical notation consists of four systems of staves, each with a grand staff (treble and bass clef) and a single staff for the trumpet. The music is written in a key with one flat (B-flat) and a common time signature (C). The notation includes various musical symbols such as chords, triplets, and a trumpet entry.

The first system shows a piano introduction with chords in the right hand and a melodic line in the left hand. The second system features a trumpet entry, indicated by the word "Trumpet." above the staff. The third system continues the piano accompaniment with complex chordal textures. The fourth system concludes the piece with a final cadence.

Gt. Doppie Flute or Melodia & Principal.  
 \*Sw. Dulciana & Flute.  
 Ca. Bourdon.

# THE ANGELUS.

"Sweet the Angelus was ringing."

E. L. ASHFORD.

$\text{♩} = 49.$

*Sr.*

*Sm.*

*Sm. rall.*

*a tempo*

\* The above registration is only suggestive much depending upon the size of the instrument and individual character of the stops. However, the flute quality should predominate in the solo parts.





The first system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is in bass clef and features a dense, rhythmic accompaniment of chords, primarily eighth notes. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a simpler melodic line with quarter and half notes. A double bar line is present after the third measure. In the fourth measure, the word "Gt." is written above the middle staff, indicating a guitar part.



The second system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes. The middle staff is in bass clef and features a dense, rhythmic accompaniment of chords, primarily eighth notes. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a simpler melodic line with quarter and half notes. A double bar line is present after the third measure. In the fourth measure, the word "cresc." is written above the middle staff, indicating a crescendo. In the fifth measure, the word "Sw." is written above the middle staff, indicating a swell.



The third system of musical notation consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of one flat. It contains a melodic line with eighth and sixteenth notes, some beamed together. The middle staff is in bass clef and features a dense, rhythmic accompaniment of chords, primarily eighth notes. The bottom staff is also in bass clef and contains a simpler melodic line with quarter and half notes. A double bar line is present after the third measure. In the fourth measure, the word "Gt." is written above the middle staff, indicating a guitar part.

Close Dopple Fl.  
& draw Melodia.

Gt.

Couple Sw. to Gt.

\*If a two manual organ is used, the left hand part may be played an octave higher than written, (with 4' Flute only.)



First system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats (B-flat and E-flat). The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef with the same key signature. The music features a complex melodic line in the top staff and a more rhythmic, arpeggiated line in the middle staff. The bottom staff has a simple bass line. A bracket connects the middle and bottom staves in the first two measures. In the third measure, there is a text instruction: "Add Melodia to Flute and play as written." In the fourth measure, there is a text instruction: "loco." The system ends with a double bar line.



Second system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef with the same key signature. The music continues with a complex melodic line in the top staff and a rhythmic, arpeggiated line in the middle staff. The bottom staff has a simple bass line. A bracket connects the middle and bottom staves in the first two measures. The system ends with a double bar line.



Third system of musical notation. It consists of three staves. The top staff is in treble clef with a key signature of two flats. The middle and bottom staves are in bass clef with the same key signature. The music continues with a complex melodic line in the top staff and a rhythmic, arpeggiated line in the middle staff. The bottom staff has a simple bass line. A bracket connects the middle and bottom staves in the first two measures. In the first measure, there is a text instruction: "dim. rallentando". In the second measure, there is a text instruction: "a tempo". In the third measure, there is a text instruction: "Piu Lento. Sw.". In the fourth measure, there is a text instruction: "still slower.". In the fifth measure, there is a text instruction: "Sw.". In the sixth measure, there is a text instruction: "Reduce Sw. to Salicional.". The system ends with a double bar line.

# ADAGIO.

Adagio ma non troppo. ♩ = 66.

ARTHUR CARNALL.

*mp*

*cresc.* *dim.* *pp* *L.H.* *cresc.*

*ff* *rit.* *a tempo* *mf*

Reduce to Dul. *pp* *L.H.* *rit.* *Largo.* *p* *pp*

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